# TELEGRAPH

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS The First Gun at Chattanooga Speech of Gen. John C. Brown **Eloquent and Powerful Effort** No Secession in the Platform **But Sovereignty of the States** "Under the Constitution." CHATTANOOGA.

Our Champion in the Field-Wisener Turns up Missing-Rain Prevents Col. Colyar from Speaking.

Special to the Union and American CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 1 .- The guberna torial canvass was opened to-day at this place by Gen. Brown. Mr. Wisener failed to attend, the reason being stated by Gon. Brown in his speech, Mr. Colyar was present and announced that he would speak to-night, but was prevented by a heavy rain. So long as Wise ner can witness a fight between Brown and Colyar, he will be a delighted spec tator, and no man of sense blames him Several prominent Radicals from other counties in this division were present, inficitely pleased with the prospect of a Democratic fight, but they were wofully disappointed by Brown covering all the ground on which there could be reasonable disagreement.

The speaking commenced at 21 o'clock in fron of the Burns House, to an audicace of about 500. Gen. Brown was introduced by R. Henderson, Esq., and spoke for more than two hours, giving general satisfaction by his frankness and fullness on all questions interesting to the public. The following points covered his positions, the lateness of the hour precluding a more extended report.

Gen. Brown's Speech. Gen. Brown felicitated himself and the people upon the right of suffrage to all and to freely speak and write upon the great questions which concern the continued freedom and prosperity of the peo-This privilege was not restored by hose who through usurpation and a temporary subversion of right denied it, but by the band of that fate which does juse alike to the virtuous and the evil. He had been chosen by acclamation as the atandard bearer of the Democratic party of Tennessee, and the Convention had adopted a platform upon which he stood and which must prevail in Tennessee and in all the States, or a centralized despotism would engulf the States and the The Platform-No Secession in it

Patriotic Precedents It was asserted that this platform con tained the doctrine of secession. This he denies, and discussed at considerable length substantially as follows:

Tais is a weak invention of the enemy. No man asserted the doctrine of secession as a vital principle entering into present politics. I am no secessionist, and never was. During the war it was not the question. I was a Confederate officer. The flag under which I fought went down never to be raised again. It is furled -- anfurl it never; let it remain furled, for it is furled forever! But the States have rights and I will proclaim them boldly, and proudly I will stand by them and succeed with them, or in failure witness a centralization of power and the downfall of our system of gov-

The resolution alleged to contain secession declares that the Southern States should be restored to the Union as sovereign States under the Constitution? Is there secession in that? They are entitled to all the powers under the Constitution. In all such powers they are sov-Whoever disapproves this is a Redical and ought to be in their ranks. the is for a consolidated government in which neither the States nor the people have any rights except such as are given

by a usurping Congress. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly declared it, in judicial decisions, where the rights of the States were involved. In the case of the United States vs. Peters, Chief Justice Marshall declared the States sovereign as to all matters not confided to the Federal Government, In Chilton vs. Georgis, Justice Jay, a Federalist and as strong a consolidationist as existed at that day, conceded to the States sovereignty to the

The United States Senate in 1838 adop ted a resolution declaring that, in adopting the Constitution, the States acted separately, and as free, independent and sovereign States, Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden voted for it. Were either of these ever accused of secession? On the contrary, they always denounced and opposed it. In the vote 18 States were for 6 against it; one was divided, and one failed to vote. It was then the doctrine of the people of the Union, but whoever asserts it to day is a traitor and a seces-

In his first and second messages Gen. Jackson held the same language as to the sovereignty of the States, and describes them as sovereign members of the Unior and as sovereignties. In his debates with Mr. Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas uniformly calls the States sovereignties. Abraham Lincoln himself admitted they were sovereignties in the sense that the turm is used in our platform.

How can a State form a constitution. or do any act binding upon the citizens, unless it is sovereign in respect to that

In 1865 a self constituted convention, of which my competitor, Mr. Wisener, who I regret is not present, was a mem her, passed a resolution reciting the bil of rights and based it upon the sovereign right of the State to act for itself in the matter involved. In the Legislature Mr. Wie ner voted to send free negroes to the free States. In 1858 Andrew Johnson drew the true line between the States and the Federal Government in a speech in

In referring to all these authorities, Gen. Brown referred to the book and page, and read to prove his assertions, and contended that to call the States sov eregu was not secession in Andrew Johnson, in Story, Webster, Marshall, Jav. Taney, Crittenden, and the Judges and stavesmen who ornamented the bench and gave lustre to the Union. No, it is only trenson in a Tennessee Democrat. If i is treason, go to Layfayette Square, take the collo-al statue of Jackson, grind it into powder, and scatter it in the faces of on indigment and patrictic people. It is no more secession to-day than it was then. It is an issue under the Constitution, and for its preservation. It is a ce, fence of the Union, and opposition to its

We cannot exten lour report to the ful extent nor give the precise language of Gen. B , but only the substance. Gen. Brown proceeded to read the plat-

form-resolution by resolution-and made a clear, conclusive and satisfactory vindi cation of its positions; the removal of disabilities, the tariff, the finances, the corruptions, abuses and usurpations of healism; the extravagance and proflimay of the administration, taxation of conds. National Banks, etc. The Fifteenth Amendment-The

The resolution declaring for a repeal of ported to hold unconstitutional, he said

In this connection Gen. Brown regretted rangements,

the absence of Mr. Wisener, and read a etter received from him this morning, a e only explanation, as follows: SHELEYVILLE, Sept. 30, 1870.—Gen. 10 C. Brown, Dear Sir: When on Monday last I told you in Nashville that I would go with you to your East Tennessee appointments it was in ignorance of the fact that Mr. Colvar was still a candidate. I saw him and learned from him that he had not withdrawn, but only had

recalled his appointments for this week as I understood him. This different condition of affairs caused my note to you of that evening, saving in substance that I did not want the announcement to go forth that I would attend your ap cointments until further considera-I suppose you did not receive it in time to request the papers not to publish it, as it appeared in the morning papers the next day. But lest you did not receive it at all, I herewith furnish you a copy. As I recognize you and Mr. Colyar both as candidates, and owing to the different condition of Bridges. affairs from what I supposed them to be,

there having been no consultation between us as to traveling together, I shall make some appointments for myself, leaving you and Mr. Colyar to canvass together or separately, for the present at least, as you and he may agree upon. Very re-WM. H. WISENER, SR. spectfully, Gen. Brown stated that he never re cived the letter the copy of which was enclosed.

The Carpers Answered. After reading and vindicating the platorm throughout, the speaker stated that the only criticism was on the word sovreignty, in the first resolution. He as serted that it was suggested, written, pre sented and adopted at the instance of James R. Mosby, of West Tennes see, an old Whig, a life long opponest of ecession, and a Union man without wavering throughout the struggle. Secession was neverthought of by its author, nor by the convention which adopted it; that it would be criticised by Radicals was expected. If the convention had adopted the ten commandments the Radicals would have objected to that, for without being personal to any one of them t says : "Thou shalt not steal."

state Policy-No Repudiation-The Railroads - No Convict Competi. tion with Honest Labor.

Gen. Brown then discussed our State policy, declaring against repudiation: We are bound to pay all bonds issued according to law, with interest. He was for a fair test of the present law authorzing railroads to retire their bonds. If that failed, he favored a commission to value the roads, and turn them over to the stockholders on the best terms. He opposed their sale to foreign monopolies an speculators

He exposed the enormities of the Radi cal school law, showing that the officers created for its execution received acording to the report of Superintendent Eaton, \$80,000 out of \$400,000 collected for school purposes. The present law was defective and ought to be amended and made more efficient. As soon as the people could support additional taxation he was for levying it. He was for the education of the children of the State, and would go as far as any one in that

direction. The penitentiary was a burden, but the efficiency of the present law authorizing the biring out to railroads and miners of the labor of convicts should be fairly tested. He read a letter from Dr. Atchison. some had been hired. He was opposed to educating felons to become greater criminals. He thought they might be employed in developing raw material and opening up highways, so that skilled me-chanics could take their labor and give it the manifold forms of beauty and usefulness. He opposed the idea of turning loose hundreds of felons annually to become greater criminals, and to keep thousands in competition with the honest labor

of the country. In conclusion Gen. Brown delivered a powerful appeal to all who favored a pure republican government to unite for constitutional liberty and the perpetuity of the American Union. In laying down their arms the Southern people had pledged themselves to obey the laws, and they were now ready to defend the Union and the Constitution from all assaults. He invoked Old Whigs, Democrats, moderate Republicans, all, to stand together for the ights of the States, for the Federal Con-

stitution, and for the entire country. The speech of Gen. Brown was often applanded during its delivery, gave satis-

#### among the ranks of our opponents-WASHINGTON

National Bank for Columbia, Tenn WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-During the week a certificate has been issued authorizing the First National Bank of Columbi Tenn., on a capital of \$10,000. Running Expenses of Thirty Days

-over Seventeen Millions. The following are the amounts of pay ments from the Treasury of the United States in September: Civil and Miscelancous Department, \$4,578,824.86; War Department, \$4,594,548,08; Navy Department, \$1,515,997.07; Indian and Pensions Bureau, \$6,543,989.11. Total, \$17,233,

### MEMPHIS.

demic in New Orleans To-morrow -A Fatal Fracas in Mississippi. MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.-Steve O'Donnell, well known prize fighter, was arrested here to-day, and committed to jail to

await a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana. Steve is charged with killing are Pat Battell there some months since John O'Donnell and Wm. Dwyer died n the station-house last night from exosure. The latter is believed to be from

There have been fifty-seven death uring the week ending at noon to-day. Passengers from New Orleans state tha llow fever will be declared epidemic here on Monday.

A shooting affray occurred at Winona Miss., Thursday, between Capt. T. P. Connor, Representative of Choctaw coun y, and a man named Cullen, growing out of the recent killing of the Raiford broth ers. It resulted in the death of Connor.

#### CINCINNATI.

The Green Line-Close of the Buckeye Races.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1 .- The Green Line xcursionists have no fermal attendance shown them in a body to-day, but have ningled with citizens, and spent the day in business or sight-seeing, as they chose. Many went to the Buckeye Races and to Spring Grove Cemetery. The Buckeye Races closed to-day with

a good attendance. First race, 11 mile dash, purse \$200, won by A. Kean Richards' Mary Edith beating Hunt Reynolds. Metada, by Nick Metada, was the favorite-100 to 1 on him; time 8:141. Second Race, consolation purse of \$300 for beaten horses, mile heats, was won by Swigert's ch. m. Witchcraft, beating J. W. Carter's b. c. Steve Atchison. Time,

Third Race, four mile heats, for al orses. Morgan Scout walked over the track, having on competitor.

#### IMMIGRATION.

When Will We Wake Up? MILWAURIE, Oct. 1-A convention, composed of delegates from all the Western and Northwestern States, is to be called at Democratic Position-A Letter from | an early date for the purpose of considering all questions pertaining to immtgration, with a view to take such measures as will secure to the emigrant his full rights the law of Congress enforcing the fifteenth and protection under the laws of the United States while in transit upon said land. The call for the convention will be made was no attack upon the amendment, but by the Governors of all the Western and on a law of Congress to enforce it, viola- Northwestern States. Gov Fairchild of under water. It is seven feet higher than

## THE FLOOD. THE WAR

Bridge at Georgetown Gone The Long Bridge Damaged England's Move for Peace Chesapeake Canal Injured Ferry in Streets of Richmond 200 Families are Unhoused Millions of Damage Done THE GREAT FLOOD. Chain Bridge at Georgetown Swept Away - General Destruction of

Washington, Oct. 1 .- The chain bridge above Georgetown has been washed away by the flood in the Potomac. Railroad travel between Washington and Alexandria has been suspended, owing to the insecurity of bridges of the Potomac, several pieces having been displaced. The Orange and the Alexandria, Chesapeake and Ohio and Southside railroads are seriously injured, nearly all the bridges being carried away. Large quactities of flour in barrels has been received flowing on the Potomac.

Watching for the Bridges to Go. RIGHMOND, VA., Oct. 1 .- The river ere rose twenty-five feet last night and this morning. It is within one foot of the railroad bridge and Mayo street. The passenger bridge streets for four or five blocks in the vicinity of Old Market, the lowest point of the city, are submerged in four feet of water. Thousands of persons are on the river banks waiting to see the bridges go.

The lower portion of the Libby prison took fire this morning from a quantity of ime being wet by the flood. The fire stopped before much damage was done.

Ferry Running on Main Street. Richmond-Water Coming in the Street Car Windows-The River Dotted with Houses.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 1-Later.-Water still rising at 1:30 P. M. Between 3 and 4 P. M. in sundry stores here were 7 feet of water. Between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets street cars run until noon, when the water coming in the windows he cars were stopped, and a ferry run on all Main street, from Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets. At noon the Manchester end of the Mayo street bridge gave way, and half of the bridge floating down stream. All the wharves are deep under water, and the York River Failroad depot s completely submerged. Several small manufacturing establishment along the river banks are swept away. All day the river has been dotted with small houses. and wrecks of houses, fences, dead cattle, etc., drifting down stream. The gas

works is submerged. At Washington-The Long Bridge Injured - 500 Feet of Causeway Gone-The Canal Locks Floating Down.

Washington, Oct. 1.-Damage from he freshet here is heavy. In Georgetown the streets bordering the river are to day filled with goods and persons in boats recovering them. Two or three several canal locks passed down, indicating heavy damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

A letter from Shepardstown says it is thought by the business men that the most damage is this side of Harper's Ferry, from the fact the Shenandoah is greatly swollen by rains.

over the tow path. In Washington much damage is done along the river front. The planking to nost of the wharves has been lifted. At I P. M. to-day the highest water point was reached, when the flood began o subside.

The Long Bridge is damaged. About 500 feet of the causeway is swept away and both spars nearest the south draw have been broken. Five or six hundred feet of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad track is destroyed and a large portion of the trestle work under the ridge carried off. It is estimated that the damage at southern points will amount o several hundred thousand dollars. Acounts continue to be received of damafaction to all friends, and was effective ges along the line of the canal and river, and it is believed the damage will aggre gate several millions.

> The Shenandoah Booming -Whole Family Drowned-No Railway Trains Since Wednesday.

> ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1. - Some wharves are overflowed. The damage to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad amounts to the washing away of four bridges. The bridges over the north and south forks of the Shenandoah were washed away, and the rise of that river was more rapid than ever known. Mills and houses on its banks were washed away, and many lives lost. One family was at breakfast and the house swept away, and all but the head of the family drowned.

There has been no train from Lynch burg since Wednesday night. All trains run regular to Fort Royal and Gordons ville, The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, t is thought, has sustained heavy damages, as breaks at Knoxville and Hancock are already reported.

Latter from Richmond-200 Families Washed out.The Mayo Street Bridge Cone-The Canal Overflowing the Upper Part of the Town-The City in Darkness-Millions of Damage - River Still Rising at Lynchburg.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—The first wave from the Lynchburg freshet struck here at 5 P. M., the river commenced rising with a greater rapidity than before when it was only swollen slightly. In three ours the lower end of the city known as Rocketts was under water and the scene there beggars description.

Two or three small stores were swept off with all their contents. Families who had remained in their houses, hoping the flood would subside, commenced crying from the upper windows for help. Boats were brought and saved them, but the larger portion of their furniture was lost. Two hundred families in that part of the city are houseless to-night, camping on neighboring hills at this time. The whole of Mayo street bridge, which

was built by the United States military authorities, after evening was swept off. The bridge was a quarter of a mile long. The water rose in Mayo's tobacco warehouse, 35 feet above the level watermark.

At this time it was found that the upper portion of the city was in danger from overflow of the canal, down which an immense body of water was rushing above the city, and the danger abated in and South German Bunda. the lower portion of the city. The street lamps were under water, and city in darkness to-night. The loss by the merchants will probably reach \$2,000,000 Persons well acquainted with the see

ons of the State flooded, say that, including the damage to railroads, etc., the aggregate loss will amount to four mil To-night the bridge of the Richmond

and Danville railroad still stands, but as

At Morris' large sugar refinery the water burst up the floors, dropping all the may to stop operations. The city waterworks also stopped, having been so badly damaged that they cannot be repaired in two weeks. The reservoir only contains five days supply. All the ice houses are on the river bank, and are twenty five feet

Prussia Wants Luxemburg Is Indefinitely Postponed Gen. Bazaine Will Capitulate If the Empire is Restored **Elections Ordered in France Fighting before Paris Friday** MontpensierRevolutionizing The Franco-Chinese Quarrel

FROM ENGLAND. Why the Russian Minister Left Con stantinople - Prussia Negotiates for Luxemburg.

Londos, Sept. 2 .- The bark Pashs, at Iull from Hamburg, reports she encountered no French blockaders or obstacles. The Prussians now surrounding Paris are said to have received orders to keep outside of range of the French guns. The French are clamorous to be led out

The Telegraph has reasons to know hat the cause for Gen. Ignatiff's departure from Constantinople were personal, not political. M. Zeries, Minister of State and Presi dent of Luxemburg, is now at the Hague,

It is said he is negotiating for the trans fer of the Duchy to Prussia. A Hessian official dispatch reasserts that there was sharp fighting before Paris on the 24th and 25th

Bazaine Ready to Capitulate, if the Empire is Restored-Napoleon's

Prophets. London, Oct. 1-Cable to the Herald. correspondent writes from Berlin on the 29. The idea is strongly advocated that the surrender of Strasbourg is likely o produce a complete change in the war. It is said Bazaine is now willing to capitulate upon an offer by the Prussians to restore the Imperial Government and

order and agree to peace. TheMetz support of Imperialists, soldiers and a majority of Bourgeoise and peasants, and well informed persons express the conviction that Napoleon, or his son under the regency of the Empress, will be recalled to the throne, and Wilhelm's house is the rendezvous of distinguished guests of the Emperor. The hotels in the ricinity are crowded.

England Postpones her Peace Move -Russia not Belligerent.

London, Oct. 1 .- Cable special to the New York Times. - The result of the Cabinet Council yesterday, according to the London Times, is a further postpone ment of action of the ministry in regard to mediation. This delay can't be of ong duration. The tone of the Times, tself, yesterday, shows that the government must yield to public sentiment.

Another letter from Bulwer this morn ing to that paper on the conclusive duty of England in this crisis declares as a his torical fact that, when the Emperor told whalves are swept away. The debris of | Sir Hamilton Seymour that he meditated marching his troops on the principalities | Convention. They took me by my if England firmly protested he would not have taken that step, and if she had protested against Napoleon III undertaking this war in same manner he would not have commenced. Sir Henry therefore deprecates the ministerial policy of waiting for good opportunities which may

At Sandy Hook the water is five feet never arrive. The weak points of the defenses of Paris, which the Prussians rely on carrying promptly, are the heights of Sceaux, which approach the forts within 400 paces, the distance between the forts and city being 15,000 paces more, and gaps on the western side, north and south of Mount Valerien.

We have now official contradiction of he statement that Russia is preparing for The rumor of the purchase of iron clads from the Umted States is denied. The Moniteur, replying to Prussian re orts about insubordination and the shoot ing of a number of Gardes Mobile, pub lishes stories of mutinies among Badenese at Versailles and shooting of German sol-

The reports of French successes in th eighborhood are flatly contradicted by the Prussian organs. The latest report of the retaking of Versailtes by the French the Prussians characterize as a wholesale invention.

Our correspondent, writing from Rome the 24th, says the form of plebecite adopted by the Junta leaves the action of the Italian government, in regard to the Pope, unfettered. All parties are de sirous of seeing the Head of the Church handsomely provided for.

The French arms are reported to have position to my views then. If I loved ommenced moving in the departments but I am afraid their evolutions are con fined to paper. The Red Republican movement at Marseilles is going ahead.

#### FROM FRANCE.

Government Meat Shops. Paris, Sept. 27, via Tours.-The of ficial journal contains a decree from the Minister of Agriculture ordering that the laily distribution of meat to the inhabtants shall consist of 500 beeves and 4,000 sheep. These are to be sold by utchers on account of the State at fixed otices. The academy passed a vote of thanks to Jules Favre.

Napoleon's Private Letters. Tours, Oct. I-A second lot of private correspondence, signed at the Tuilleries, is ublished to-day. Among the important documents are dispatches to the Empress showing that the Emperor had an inten tion to return to Paris after the second defeat of the French army. The papers slso contain a revelation of the journey of M. Rouher to the camp.

The Coming French Elections. Tours, Oct. 1 .- The official journal iblishes a decree fixing the time for the election of a constituent Assembly and letailing the manner in which the election is to be held, the total number of representatives to be 750. These will be elected by France alone. No provision for Ugeria or other colonies. The voting is o be begun at seven in the morning Oct. 6, and end at seven in the evening The ballets are to be counted the same evening by a committee of at least six persons, who will be named hereafter.

Reported Success of Bazaine NEW YORK, Oct. 1-A cable dispatel eports that Bazaine yesterday surprised he Prussians and gained a great success. A Prussian spy has been captured at Tours. The preliminary arrangements and spreading over the banks, three miles | have been made for completing the North

#### FROM PRUSSIA.

Fighting before Paris Friday. Berlin, Oct. 1. -King William has forwarded the following fispatch to Queen Augusta from his headquarters at Ferrieres, under date of yesterday :

Early this morning the French troops of the line made a sortie against the troops of the sixth Prussian corps, while the river is still ri-ing it is hardly believed the Prussian fifth corps was attacked by ee batallions. At the same time brigade made demonstrations against the seventy first corps. At the end of two hours the French took shelter under the cotton, corn and flour mills employing guns of the fort. The Grown Prince 200 hands, have been forced by the flood commanded the Prussians.

#### FROM ROME

The Jews-The Plebiscite. FLORENCE, Oct. 1.-Italian papers today publish an address of the Roman plebiscitum may be suspended.

### MR WISENER'S SPEECH.

His Views of the Situation

Col. Wisener having failed to put in at appearance at Chattanooga yesterday, for were two laws passed for the same pursatisfactory to himself, although perhaps not so much so to his dejected and discomforted friends in this State, few and 28th September, as reported by us steno-GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

appear before you to-night as the Repubican candidate for Governor of Tennes see. I was selected, gentlemen, for this position without any effort on my part. It was conferred upon me by my political friends, and I accepted it, as I always do in cases of that kind. I said on Thursday that it looked like a forlorn hope, Since then my prospects have brightened, and I think I am going to be your next Governor. Why I think so is this; Your city press has paid so much attention to me for the last few days that it has made me out a very good Rebei, hence I think I am entitled to all their votes, and will consequently be elected. Pardon me for saying a few words in regard to myself in the opening of my remarks. I will not go farther back than 1860. Up to that time I had been called an old Whig, sometimes the term old

Line Whig was used, but I never claimed that part of it. I never was an old Line Whig. In 1860 we had a Presidential election under the forms of law and under the Constitution of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was elected President. opposedhis election, as most of the people of Tennessee did. Shortly after his election as soon as the wires could send the news from Washington to Charleston, there was rejoicing in that city over his election not because they approved of his election out they thought that that was a good oc casion for the dissolution of this government. The Legislature of this State was called to meet on the 1st of January, 1861, was a member of that body, and was there when it convened. On the second day of that session, I offered a few short terse resolutions. One was that Seces sion was unconstitutional, a remedy for no existing evil. Another was that nullification was equally unconstitutional and tended to mischief and anarchy. Another was that impeachment and the ballot-lox were the principal remedies for the removal of incompetent and unfaith ful officers. Another was that we had no necessity for a Convention at that time for the purpose indicated in the Governor's message. These resolutions expressed my sentiments then, and they are my sentiments now. During that session a law was passed calling a Convention. passed the Senate and was sent into the House of Representatives, where it passed with but one exception, and was that exception. I went home and implored my people not to vote for a one. Time rolled on and Fort Sumter was fired upon, and Gov. Harris called a second session of the Legislature. I appeared there. The ordinance of secession was there; a bill to call out 50,000 volunteers was there, and the League was there, three of the greatest measures of that session. I and a few others voted against each one of them, but they passed over my wishes.

I went home and made speeches against secession until the day of election. But in the revolution of politics, the majority that had been cast against the Convention was reversed and was in favor of secession. My people in Bedford county said I was wrong, and the people in Tennessee said the same. I sent in my resignation, which was not accepted, and I returned to the Legislature. I said then that it was all wrong, and I say the same thing now. offered an amendment to a bill in regard to organizing the army, which provided that the soldiers should be paid uine dollars more than they were getting; and, on another occasion, that they should be paid in gold and silver, or its equivalent.

These propositions came up and were voted down. I thought then that it was the rich man's war and the poor man's fight, and I wanted the rich man pay the poor man for fighting. The newspapers say that to still show the love of Wisener for the Confederate soldier, he wants to pay him in gold. I have always been for the masses against wealth and power; always expect to be that way. My frierds, who are urging these things against me now, voted in op-

the soldier, they hated him. If these things are true, they ought to come over and vote for me; if they are not true they ought to stop circulating them Another paper, that calls me Old Mother Wisener, says "that from their expliest recollection I have been in office, and have been seeking office desired to come and three times I did not, the seat of the Supreme Bench offered me three or four times and declined it each time. I had a collectorship offered me, without any effort on my part to ob-

tain it, and I declined it. That does not look much like seeking office. Who of our Democratic friends would have deelined such glittering prizes? So much for my office seeking. Now I have got something in store for my Democratic friends who are trying to

get control not only of the governm of Tennessee, but would like to have that of the United States. They voted for the League; for calling out 50,000 volunteers and what further? They voted for the ordinance of secession. They now stand exactly where they stood in 1861. After that, when the war was about to closewhen we had no government in Teanes see, or, at least, no machinery to carry i on with-a convention met in Nashville under authority of the President of the United States, although I believed the people of the State had a right to call the onvention, and passed an amendment to the Constitution providing for elections. They declared, by two or three resolutions. or rather sections of an ordinance, that certain things were null and void. They passed certain laws, and the Democrati Constitutional] Convention which met here last winter repealed them. Now, every man knows that, when you repeal one law and nothing more is said, then you thereby revive the former one. I say all these things are wrong; but you say that you came along and revived them. Which will the people of Tennessee be lieve, and to which party will you give your support? I say that the Democratic party is the party that is opposed to the people; they are opposed to the interests of the masses. Laws are made to protect the poor, the weak, the minority. can always take care of itself. The Republican Legislature-Radical Legislature, as it is called-passed certain laws to ameliorate the interests of the State and her citizens. Among them was the comlaw to which there might have been some

la v or one like it. You had a Teachers' Association that prepared a proposition that might answer. I do not want to leave it to the consideration of the County

the laborer his just reward. And what became of that? Why it was one of the very first laws that was repealed. There reasons which we presume are entirely pose. One was prohibiting \$100 from garnishment where it was for labor, another was, where it was for labor, suit brought on not exceeding \$25 there should be no stay for it. They were both far between, we put on record his speech | ruthlessly repealed. What was the effect made at the Cipitol on the evening of the of it? A poor man will go and work for his rich neighbor until he gets into debt to him to a certain amount, and graphically. Col. Wisener has learned that then his rich neighbor tells him to go the Union and American is fond of old away, "I do not like you." The poor records, and will appreciate our publica- man asks him for his money, but the tion of his speech to his dusky hearers in tells him, "I will sue you," and the rich this city. It may be of use hereafter. And hence the poor laborer will have to wait for his money and perhaps never get it. Another law was passed by this Radical Legislature, and that was the immigration law. Our Democratic friends reealed that law. This Radical, naughty egislature passed another law, and made t a part of the Constitution, for at that time the Legislature had a right to amend the Constitution, which provided that when a foreigner should settle and live here twelve months he should be entitled to vote, if he declared his intention to become naturalized. They (the Democrats) thought so much of immigration and the foreigner that they repealed that law, and now you have to live here five

years before you can vote. Talking about foreigners, remarks me that there is a war going on in Europe. My ancestors were Dutch, and I have a trong feeling on that subject. I want termany to whip France and whip her good. I hope King William will give her a good dressing. When this, war broke ut, I happened to be at Fayetteville and leard some gentlemen discussing the subject, and they were flat down for France, because they said that the d-d Dutch and negroes had whipped them in the late war, and if they had not fought against them they would not have been

I have not been living long enough in his country to be called mother Wisener, and not know something about Democracy. Our Democratic friends met a few weeks ago and adopted a platform which I will pay my respects. I hapen, gentlemen, to have that platform, not only that one but one that is as old as wo years, and that is tolerably old for a Democratic platform. I am speaking of beir principles, not of their memfor they have many worthy many patriots in their ranks. their platform, adopted the other day, they had a preamble. I always hought that the less that was said in a reamble the better. They had better ive results in their platform. Although hort it contains some pretty good hits for them. My name had not been an nounced as a candidate more than twelve ours before they commenced hunting up old records against me. A Radical, in their estimation, is the meanest man that ever lived. Our Southern Democratic friends have great confidence in their Northern allies. In the years 1863-4, during the war that our friends engaged in, opposing the United States Government they held out upon the ground that the forthern Democracy would come to then assi-tance. They met in 1864 and nominated Gen. McClellan for President. They adopted a resolution stating that the war had been a failure. They said; shall we have Lincoln and Johnson and the government intact, or McClellan and the government dissolved? Our friends in the South hoped the Northern Democracy would carry the election, and then their independence would be accomplished But they failed to do this, the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. I then believed that if Lincoln and Johnson were elected President and Vice President, that the war would end in six months. They were elected and the war terminated in less time than I oredicated. Our Southern people were ooking there for help, but they did not get it. They are mistaken if they believe the Northern Democracy are in accord with them in sentiment. Our Democratic friends are running upon the platform adopted a few days ago. It commences with the following resolution:

"Resolved. That the Southern States could be immediately restored to their ights under the Constitution of the United States as sovereign States of the American

Now that is for Tennessee, although ney say it is in accordance with the Northern Democracy. In July, 1868, here was held a convention in New York. Just before this convention met, our Democratic friends held a meeting in the city of Nashville, among the resolutions they adopted was one in which they said that the question whether a State could secede or not had been decided by arms and should be abandoned. Now, contrast these resolutions and see the difference. Perhaps on their way to New York this latter resolution was lost, as nothing was heard of it there. The Democracy are in power in Tennessee, except in the office of Governor, and they now want you to ever since. I have been elected to place them in that. Their platform is not the Legislature six times. Three times I at all in accord with the National Democracy in the North. The idea of a and one of them I resigned. I have had sovereign State in the American Union is fanny. Whenever you give them a sovereign State, you give them power to form treaties; to declare war; to coin

money. These are the great attributes of sovereignty. To a certain extent the States are soy ereign. They have rights that the general Government cannot interfere with. You have not got one sovereign State in the broad limits of the Union.

The next resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That all citizens in the Inited States under political disabilities, should be immediately relieved there-

from. I am in favor of that. I want Congress to relieve the disabilities of just enough fill the various offices, so that there will be some fighting and quarreling over

There is such a thing as repudiation, and it is frequently done by not providing means to pay the debt. I believe Mississippi, that is known all over the civilized world for her repudiation, simply failed to provide means for the payment of her debt. Our Democratic friends speak of paying the National debt in the platform of two years ago, but in their late one nothing is said of it-

The next resolution is: "Resolved, That we denounce the present tariff as well as the substitute lately introduced in the House of Representatives from the Committee on Ways and Means, as a gigantic robbery of the labor and industry of the country; that they are solely designed to advance the interests of a few monopolists, and that this should no longer exist; and that no candidate is worthy of support who is closely approximates to free trade; .hat in the arrangement of any revenue tariff.

in without dury. What is it that closely mon school law. They passed a school approximates to free trade? I take it their collection, and to a great extent put that it would soon break down the manu- down smuggling, and collected more objection, but it had to be supported by taxation. The man who had wealth had to pay his share of taxes to educate his neighbor's child. But how is the rich man paid for it? By the gallant services neighbor's child. But how is the rich man paid for it? By the gallant services of that poor man in the country's peril.

North. They claim that the money is spent up North and they do not want to good many imported articles, has been bales; exports coastwise 43 bales; stock The poor man goes and fights, while the be subjected so any such monopoly. A reduced. Then why complain? You 2,548 bales. rich man stays at home; but his son goes tariff is levied for the purpose of obtain- have a government that has administered if he can get a commission. The first ing revenue, which is one object, and an-

country. Our Southern friends have you propose internal revenue in the South, they refuse to vote for it, because they cannot see it in the Constitution. Southern politicians, from the organization of this strict Constitution in their minds, so that they cannot vote for anything that is not in the Constitution.

The next is : "Resolved, That the practice of the government in the enforcement of the vives the succession ordinances of 1861, evenue laws which authorizes the seizure | and puts them in full force. What else and confiscation of the property of the in this connection? The Radical Legiscitizens and their imprisonment, aided by lature passed a law giving to the poor the bayonet, without trial by jury and | man \$250 worth of property, irrespective conviction, is subversive of the rights of of what it might be constituted, as a the people and in contravention of the homestead. The present Legislature re-

Yes, and in another one of these resoincomes and licenses, on dis-Are you going to sustain the public credit in this way? One of the planks in our platform says that the credit of the National Government must be sustained. Strangers may say that President Grant, who, without an increase of taxes, without increasing the burdens of the people, has collected some \$75,000,000 or \$80. 000,000 more than was ever collected from the same sources in the like period, before he came into power, but he saves thereby \$5,000,000 annually in the way of interest. He does it by enforcing the law. That is the way it should be done, if I am elected your Governor, I will enforce the laws. If the laws are bad, and I think so, I will ask the Legislature to repeal them, but so long as they

are good I will enforce them. The next resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That we denounce ofligacy in the present administration of the Federal Government; the corrupion which has entered all its official stations: the favoritism which, overlooking tness for office, has appointed to posiions of public trust friends or tools of nose who control public patronage; and of the Republic without an apparent purpose, and manages its affairs with such mbarrassment and disaster to the mutual aterests of its people at home, and with such disregard of the rights and liberties of its citizens abroad."

By this resolution there is not a single officeholder under Gen. Grant, from the chief to the humblest, that is clear of corruption. This platform was adopted on the 13th inst., and on the 12th, the day preceding, the newly elected Supreme Knoxville, met at first official acts they id, after declaring Hon. A. O. P. Nichon, Chief Justice, was to discharge an old and efficient clerk, and appoint the brother of one of the Judges in his clace, and a brother-in-law to the other ludge assistant clerk. That looks somethine like favoritism.

I read again from the Democratic platform: 'Resolved, That we regard the act recendy passed by Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment as unconstitutional, a government that cannot protect its peounjust and oppressive, an invasion of the ple ought to be reconstructed. I do not rights of the States, subversive of the

best interests of the people, and therefore urge its unconditional repeal." In that I suppose they are sincere. I think they ought to want that law repealed for if it remains on the statutebook it is known that Gen. Grant will enforce it. I am certain to be your next Governor. If I were at their standpoint,

would want it repealed. Mr. Wisener then read section 5 of the fifteenth amendment in regard to influencing of colored and ignorant votes by bribes, threats and intimidation. You let our Democratic friends know

that if that is attempted they will be indicted in the Federal Court and made Governor Wisener. I don't blame them anything does not suit our Democratic friends, it is always unconstitutional, and vet they have done more to destroy and break down the Constitution than anybody.

I read again from the Democratic platform: "Resolved, That the power of the Federal Government to assess and collect taxes on the bonds of the United States is the Hall were produced in this county.

clear and unquestioned, and we demand of Congress that a share of taxation equal to a fair average of the amount levied in each State on money loaned, shall be assessed and collected from all investnents in bonds." Whilst our friends are talking about his and that law being unconstitutional, why, here they are for taxing the United states bonds, which, as a financial question, I presume no sane man, who is not

prejudiced by party, ever urged before. do not know how they would tax all of them. It so happens that our German friends, who are trying to whip France, have some \$500,000,000 of those bonds. Are you going to bring them across the water and levy a tax on them ! How absurd is the idea of taxing government securities! What is the object of issuing bonds? It is to borrow money, and it is the case with all governments that when they engage in war, they have to resort to their credit. The United States, pressed for money, says "take these bonds, you can have them without taxation," and the investment is made. After awhile the United States Government comes aloug and says, "I was only joking when I let you have these bonds without taxation; so now I will tax them." So if war was declared again against the govwith its bonds to borrow money, the capitalists would say, "No, we cannot loan you money again. You promised us that you would not tax our bonds when we loaned you money, and you did not keep your promise." It is a national disgrace for Congress to levy a tax on her bonds. It is talked about by some who have more honesty than discretion, that if we can get at you again we will whip you. I don't say that opinion is entertained by every body. It is not for that object or purpose, but it has that effect. Outside

once cripple the future credit of the Gov-

ernment. They say they are opposed to

national banks; that they ought to be abolished; that by abolishing them, currency can be circulated. That can be done without diminishing the cir-culation. I care very little about that . That about winds up their platform. I turn to another thing and look upon this picture. What do we propose? not in favor of a low revenue tariff, which | That the national credit shall and must be maintained. We are for common schools. We say that Gen. Grant's administration the necessaries of life should be free of deserves the confidence of the community. What has it done; with the aid of Con-What do our friends mean by closely gress. He has paid and thereby diminapproximating to free trade? It must | ished your national debt \$170,000,000, mean that they would let everything come | without one dollar increase of taxation. He has guarded the revenues and enforces

spect throughout the world than un iformly refused such things, even when United States? Wherever the stars and strives fly they command respect. Even in Paris, where excitement reigns supreme, your flag is respected. American citizen has it over his house the Government to this time, have had Our policy in an early period has dictated There is one other topic. The Constitu

tion adopted by our Democratic friends i-

convention last winter, contains mann

things that I claim to be odious. It re-

Constitution, and should, therefore, be pealed that, but the present constitution contains a provision for a homestead law, something that was never done before in lutions they declare that Grant is inefficient, and that his administration is a with a man for \$1,000 you know it, and failure, and yet, when he is enforcing the give him credit accordingly. But when revenue laws, he should not do it, and his the midnight assassin or robber comes course should be abandoned. How are along and steals your horse, and you sue you going to get revenue, unless under the him, he falls back upon his homestead. revenue law and the tariff? That, the That is all wrong, but there it is in your general government, if it could not get | Constitution, and you cannot alter it withmoney is any other way than by revenue out calling another convention. This is but a minor objection I have to the Contilleries and such things, it must stitution. When our country got through stop the wheels, and let its creditors its peril, when this late civil war came to go unpaid or resort to direct taxation. a giorious conclusion, when our friends who were engaged in it came home, they came expecting no other rights than to be permitted to live here, and work to support their families. They never thought about voting until they lived here awhile, then they concluded to vote. The Legislature passed a law compelling them to live here five years before they could vote. I was not in that Legislature, and bence did not vote for the law. In 1869, by some way or other, every man got a certificate to vote. A convention was called and they proposed toenfranchise everybody and yet their consutation disfranchises and that is the way I shall do, everybody, unless you pay for it. Before you can vote, you have to have a certificate for the person holding the election that you have paid your poll tax. That is wrong. You are putting upon suffrage a price, and nothing but corruption will follow. The right to vote should never be paid for, and if I should be your next Governor, I shall ask the Legislature to have the constitution so amended as to let every man vote without paying a price therefor. You might as well produce a certificate showing that you have paid the tax on your property. Let every man, rich or poor, stand alike before the law. the imbecility which directs the destinies | This same constitution provides that the Legislature shall have power to pass laws requiring each man to vote in his own civil district. That is wrong. A man should be permitted to vote any place in the county. I understand that it was openly avowed in Nashville that this law was passed to compel each man to vote in his own district, so that they could see if they voted right,

This is the first speech I have made in the canvass. I have got two competitors and I think I can beat both of them as easy as one. However that may be, I recognize both as gentlemen, and am willing to divide time with them, but don't want to take up one of them and let the other be making speeches, somewhere else. I am a native Tennessecan, and whatever I have or have been is made in Tennessee. If I should be elected Governor, I pledge you that the laws shall be faithfully executed, and if I am not able to do it, I shall call upon the President shall reach to reconstruction. I say that want it, but whenever it comes to the point that the State authorities cannot protect its people, call upon Uncle Sam and he will help you. These are my views, and I thank you for the attention you have given me, and I will thank you ore for your generous vote on the 8th of November next.

#### MAURY COUNTY FAIR.

To-day is the sixth day of the Maury County Fair - which has been another suc-

But to show you why the people are so well pleased with this year's fair, we state, to suffer the penalty; then on the that in addition to the notices in your 8th of November next you may call me paper already given, you may mention that the contestants for the premium for for wanting that law repealed. When best horsemanship numbered 30 per cent. more than at any former fair. The contest was long and earnest, yet the best of feel-

ings continued throughout.

The stock exhibited has been excellent in quality and very respectable in quantity. The contest in bird shooting resulted in a tie between two of the Maury boys-Your notice of Floral Hall was not too ighly painted, yet we must add our feelof pride that nearly every article in There has been no cessation of interest among the attendants, and it is the univer-

sal remark that there has been nothing to mar the pleasures of any one attending. The weather since Tuesday has been very fine, thus giving us delight in seeing so many of the fair and beautiful as de lighted attendants. Upon this last item it may be said that the promenade was so thronged with "fair women and brave men," that it resembled the gaiety and refinement of a select social evening party. Long may the energy of the people Maury and the managers of her fairs keep in unison with her rich soil, and enable

her to maintain a first position in our loved Tennessee. This evening a special premium has been added for the benefit of boys in horsemanship, under fifteen years of age. The Fair closed with real eclat, worthy the noble people among whom it washeld.

Loss of a British Brig and all on Board, Except the Captain. Bosrox, Oct. 1 .- The loss of the British brig Nancy, from Cowboy for New York, has been already reported. Her Captain (Putnam) writes from Halifax that he was picked up after being thirtysix hours on a plank by the Schooner roment, and it would go into the market | Ocean Bird and taken to La Have. In addition to his wife and child and crew, there were also on board a mother and her seven children, passengers, from Cape Breton for New York, who all perished,

#### FROM CHINA.

Another War on the Hands of the London, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Boms bay dated Sept. 26, has the following: Tientsin advices report that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the Franci and are propaging for war. The Prench of political economy, it is folly for you are waiting orders from the home govern-to tax your bonds. If you do, you at ment before proceeding to extremi ment before proceeding to extremi

#### FROM SPAIN.

Montpensier Projecting a Revolu-tion.

Madrid, Oct. I.—The ravages of romito are increasing on the Mediterranean coast. At Barcelona Friday, there were 55 new cases and 40 deaths. It is the Duke Montpensier who recently projected the revolution which has just been discovered and prevented. The time was fixed for the second anniversary of the expulsion of Queen Isabella.

Unariesion Cotton Market. CHARLESTON, Oct. 1 .- Cotton dult and prices declined {c; middlings 14}c; sales 200 bales; net receipts 1,536 bales; stock

Savannah Cotton Market SAVANNAH, Oct. 1 .- Cotton in good de-

Galveston Cotton Market.

Northwestern States. Gov Fairchild of Wisconsin, and Gov Austin of Minnesota, are now here perfecting the necessary arrepeal this law. I want to restore that in our own country instead of a foreign | ever a nation that commanded more restock 6,188 bales.